

FILIPINO UNREST IS BLAMED ON THE DEMOCRATS

Early Promises, Unfulfilled, Cited by Agitators to Inflame the People.

SERIOUS REVOLT IS NOT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Brig-Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, cabled to Gov. Harrison at Manila to-day, inquiring as to the truth of the reported discovery of a plot for a Filipino uprising. Many reports indicating unusual activity among the revolutionary agitators in the Philippines have been published recently in this country, but on inquiry Gov. Harrison cabled several days ago that no foundation for them was known to him. Today's reports, however, are so circumstantial, including accounts of shooting between the natives and the police, that it is believed here that something of this nature must have occurred. Officials of the Administration are very reluctant to admit the fact, but it is known nevertheless that there is greater activity among the professional agitators in the Philippines now than at any time since the insurrection was quelled. It is no surprise to persons here familiar with Philippine conditions that these activities should at last be cropping out in the form of plots for uprisings and the like. The plots themselves are not taken very seriously, as it is known that they represent no universal desire on the part of the mass of the Filipino people to take up arms against the United States. It is known also that most of this work is being done by mixed bloods, shrewd and more cunning than their fellows, with a small amount of higher education, who manage to live in ease and luxury by their wiles.

Ricarte's Easy Life.
Antonio Ricarte, named as the man responsible for yesterday's demonstration, is one of these. He is a Filipino who has gained himself in comfort at Hongkong on contributions levied from Filipinos in the islands in the name of the cause of liberty.

Most men and their works are familiar to all Americans of real experience in the islands and they know how to deal with them. What is considered really disturbing about the situation, however, is the increased number and activities of these agitators together with the greater openness with which they have spread their propaganda against the United States. Ricarte, it is said, has now returned to the islands after many years of exile in Cuba.

Just such an increase of agitation and discontent among the people and clamoring for complete freedom were predicted with the installation of the Democratic administration in the Philippines accompanied by the removal of many men experienced in the ways of the islands. It was declared that the Filipinos expected of the Democratic party after the party's fifteen years of agitation about the islands nothing short of absolute dissolution of the bond between them and the United States. Men familiar with the islands realized that the Democratic party would find it impossible to live up to what it had promised when in the minority, and predicted that as a result the Democratic administration would have much more discontent in the Philippines than did the Republicans in the last few years.

What the Filipinos Expected.

No matter what the Democratic leaders admitted the Filipinos believed regarding what they would do for them if they got in power, the fact remains that the Filipinos did believe that the independence of the islands would shortly follow the Democratic victory in the United States. It is now fully realized in the Philippines that President Wilson has no immediate intention of presenting the Philippines to the United States. The result is that the concessions which the Democrats are seeking to make in the way of a greater degree of self-government have only angered the islands because they fall so far short of what had been expected.

The pending Philippine bill, the passage of which President Wilson has asked for at this session of Congress, is a very different measure from the Jones bill presented during the last days of Republican control of the government. In other words, the Democratic bill before the party's accession to power provided for increased freedom at once and absolute independence in 1921.

With responsibility resting fully on the Democratic administration this legislation has been recommended is not at all sensational. The Jones bill, which grants carefully guarded increases of autonomy to the Filipinos, contains no reference to independence beyond a preamble which mentions ultimate freedom in almost precisely the same way that McKinley spoke of it when he took over the islands for the United States and former President Taft did and still does speak of it.

Post Promises.

It was generally expected in Washington that no Democratic administration would venture to pass the Jones bill as it stood when the party was out of power. But this was not as well understood in the Philippines as it was in the United States. The political agitators and an abundance of material in the failure of the Administration to live up to the promises which the Filipinos regard as having been made when the Democrats were merely the party of the minority.

These agitators are those to whom Mr. Taft and others have referred as one of the chief reasons why the islands are not yet ready for independence. This is shown, it is argued, from the fact that the people are not yet ready to avoid being completely controlled and exploited by those insidious and cunning agitators.

The explanation now is in the form of contributions to secret revolts and movements, most of which are regarded by their leaders as nothing more than means of securing a living. Should independence be granted, however, it is said that these agitators will exploit the people of the islands to a worse degree than ever was seen under Spanish rule.

The opinion of men who have been in the islands—which is of course largely Republican opinion—is that the present Administration is about to find the expressions of the Democratic party coming home to roost on the doorstep of the Washington Government and that the consequences of the two great promises implied in the days of Democratic minority will have them exceedingly now that they are charged with full responsibility.

DIVORCE DOESN'T WORRY FITZ.

What's the Use? His Comment on Wife's Suit.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—"What's the use?" said Bob Fitzsimmons to-day in discussing his wife's divorce suit. "I've given her a divorce, so let her get the decree."

Dissolves Japanese Diet When Army Increase Fails

Peace Party Succeeds in Defeating Bill, and the Emperor Acts.

Continued from First Page.

available. The measure for army expansion contained in the budget was opposed by the Seiyukai, the Opposition party, which was in the majority in the House of Representatives. The increases were favored by the Emperor and the Cabinet. Voted by the Emperor and the Cabinet, it was predicted that the Emperor would advise the Emperor to dissolve the Diet if the lower chamber did not adopt the budget. The budget committee shelved the army increase question for a year, but yesterday it came up in the House.

Efforts had been made a few days ago by commercial interests to find a basis for a compromise between the Cabinet and the Diet in order to prevent either the downfall of the Ministry or the dissolution of the Diet. Representatives of the Merchants Association, Baron Shibusawa, president of the American Japanese Association, and Bunt Nakano, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, both peace party leaders, united in these efforts, urging that a crisis in time of war was likely to create an unfavorable impression abroad.

Consul-General Nakamura said last night that he had received no official information that the Diet had been dissolved. He said that it was not an unusual thing for the Emperor to take this action. Dr. Toyokichi Ikenaga, one of the editors of the *East and West News Bureau*, said that he too was waiting for official confirmation of the report from Japan. He said that he saw that the dissolution was imminent because of the strength of the Opposition party in the House.

Prof. Jernell W. Jenks, an authority on political science, said that the Emperor's action was not a common thing. He regards the refusal of the House to accept the Government's recommendation for army increases as a feeling that the people are not ready for such increases with the present high taxes in Japan. On the other side Prof. Jenks thinks that the Emperor deems it essential to keep up the army, feeling that it may be called on further in the European conflict.

The last time the Imperial Diet was dissolved was just before the Russo-Japanese war, when the Opposition tried to stir up a sentiment against Russia. The first Diet convened in 1890, with its chambers, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the latter body now numbering nearly 400 members, all elective.

Only the lower house, to which the budget must be submitted, is subject to the Emperor's dissolution. There were five such dissolutions during the first twelve sessions of the Diet extending over a period of eight years. There have been two dissolutions since then.

The budget for 1915 showed an estimated expenditure of 556,000,000 yen (\$278,000,000) and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the revenue. It was called for an increase in the army of two divisions and a naval programme which included eight destroyers and two submarines, besides the three battleships already voted.

When the Diet was formally opened on December 7 Emperor Yoshihito requested in his address that the legislation desired by the Government be passed. He said:

"The great war is not yet ended. Opposition to the budget at once developed and gathered such force that it was soon apparent that the Seiyukai or Opposition party would be able to defeat it. I, therefore, in connection with the dissolution, said that he expects the new house, which will be elected within four months, to show a gain for the Government and a great loss to the Seiyukai. The present House was elected three years ago.

"There is nothing new in the budget at all," said Dr. Ikenaga. "Japan has been increasing her army from time to time and the budget provisions are merely to put into effect what the Government has been doing all along and to pay for the increases that have been made. Some factions did not want the House to be dissolved at this time on account of the great war, but Japan need not stop her domestic quarrels any more than your Democrats and Republicans need stop theirs. The war is practically over as far as Japan and the Far East are concerned."

WOULD NOT YIELD COLONY

Colonial Group in French Parliament Opposes Sacrifice.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Dec. 25.—Increased interest in certain to be given to the recent report that the other Allies might ask France to surrender Indo-China to Japan as a reward for her participation in the war on the continent of Europe by today's resolution voted by the Parliamentary colonial group. The conference was attended by ten Deputies. The resolution adopted read:

"In the face of the emotion produced by certain policies the group calls attention to the fact that it has received from the Government reiterated assurances that there never has been any question of abandoning Indo-China to any 'lost white' or French territory."

The Havas Agency is sending out a denial, issued by Reuters, that Japanese participation in Europe ever has been contemplated, on account of the financial difficulties.

U. S. CHRISTMAS AT PETROGRAD.

Ambassador's Wife Gives Dinner for Hospital Wounded.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—With the exception of a few of the more recent arrivals in Petrograd to-day the Christmas of more western countries passed unmarked in the Russian capital, whose Christmas under the Julian calendar comes thirteen days later.

Mrs. George T. Maize, Jr., wife of the American Ambassador, gave a noonday dinner to the Russian wounded at the new American hospital. The slightly wounded patients gathered at tables and showed their appreciation of American hospitality. The only official observance of the day was a dinner given by the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, to the embassy staff.

Although the Russian Christmas is still almost a fortnight away, in ordinary years the holiday festivities already were beginning by his time. They are absent this year. The separation of families caused by the war and the centering of interest in the mobilization of new levies and in the care of the wounded has wrought a profound change in the usual carnival time with its feasting and animated street and cafe life. Furthermore this is the Russian capital's first holiday season without vodka.

Asks Receiver for Bull Moose Auto.

Stout Cury, Iowa, Dec. 25.—The local Bull Moose organization was further shattered to-day when George W. Keppert, Progressive county chairman, was made defendant in a suit started in the District Court by Charles Spengler, Sr. Keppert's right lower and candidate for county treasurer at the recent election.

Spengler asks the court to appoint a receiver to dispose of the party automobile, in which he declares he owned a one-third interest, valued at \$325, and which he says Keppert has appropriated to his private use.



Emperor of Japan.
Buei Nakano.
President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and leader of the peace party.

by the Government be passed. He said: "The great war is not yet ended. Opposition to the budget at once developed and gathered such force that it was soon apparent that the Seiyukai or Opposition party would be able to defeat it. I, therefore, in connection with the dissolution, said that he expects the new house, which will be elected within four months, to show a gain for the Government and a great loss to the Seiyukai. The present House was elected three years ago.

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STATEWIDE BAN ON GERMS.

After March 1 Roller Towels, Barbers' Cuts, Acc. Must Go.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—The common drinking cup, the common towel, the undergarber cup and hair brush, spitting on the streets and in public buildings are tabooed under regulations adopted by the Public Health Council of the State Health Department and effective March 1. These regulations have the same force as a statute enacted by the Legislature and they make violation a misdemeanor.

The council made up of prominent persons, was organized by the Legislature to frame a sanitary code. Generally the code as recently broadened places in force the same regulations as imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate railroads. Barber shops after March 15 must be the last word in cleanliness; manicurists must give a "nail dressing" without the slightest danger of infection; and at least ten tubs of boiling water must be kept on hand after a thorough cleansing of their implements; the ordinary barber's mug will be relegated and the razor which has not undergone at least a sanitary dip in boiling water cannot be used; barbers' towels must be positively clean and the common brushes which in most places harbored the dandruff of thousands of heads must be kept in an anti-septic immersion before being used.

While spitting in public is now made punishable by a fine under local ordinances, the regulations of the health officials make this dangerous practice a misdemeanor in every section of the State north of The Bronx.

HARWICH IS WARNED.

Mayor Issues Instructions to Prevent Aeroplane Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A possible German attack on Harwich is indicated by the following notice issued to-day by the Mayor of that English seaport: "Although an attack by the enemy on Harwich is not anticipated at the present time and there is no special reason for anxiety among non-combatants, it is considered desirable to notify the civil population that in the unexpected event of a hostile operation the members of the local council committee and special constables will direct every one as to the course to be pursued. All members of the civilian population are hereby required to act strictly in accordance with such directions."

Stricken Man Dies of Exposure.

Thomas J. O'Dea, 69, a florist of 203 Ely avenue, Long Island City, was found dead yesterday morning near the entrance to one of his greenhouses. Dr. O'Mara said he was attacked by heart disease and died of exposure to the cold. Mr. O'Dea leaves a family.

U. S. THREAT STOPS TURKS.

Savak Commander Takes French and Beltrons From Syrian Port.

ATHENS, Dec. 25.—A United States warship has requisitioned an American steamer lying in the port of Tripoli, Syria, to convey the consuls and subjects of Great Britain and France from the port. As a party of Frenchmen were boarding the steamer, the popularly attacked ship to prevent their embarkation, and the captain and chief officer of the vessel were wounded.

The commander of the warship thereupon threatened to bombard the town and the Muslims retired. The steamer was then escorted to Dodecanese by the warship, which proceeded to Smyrna.

The United States Government has entered a protest at Constantinople against the attack on the American merchantman.

ANARCHY REPORTED IN MEXICO CITY

Carranzistas Spread the Rumor, Which Is Denied by the Villistas.

ALSO TALES OF DISCORD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—According to reports received at the War Department progress quite as satisfactory as could be expected is being made toward an adjustment of the situation at Naco, Ariz.

Brig-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, has had one conference with Gen. Maytorena, commander of the troops attacking Gen. Villa's position at Naco, Sonora. This conference was regarded as satisfactory, but it is said that others will have to be held before any definite arrangement can be made. Maytorena is maintaining a disposition to be reasonable and this, it is believed, makes the outlook quite as promising as had been hoped for.

The Carranza agency here received a despatch to-day from its representative at El Paso declaring that there is anarchy in Mexico City. The despatch as made public was as follows:

"Arrivals from Mexico City state that anarchy reigns there. Villa's followers are daily executing about thirty persons, many of them being prominent. A split between Villa and Zapata is believed to be certain."

"Villa has forced a loan of a million pesos from the Guadalajara business men. The loan has been offered to Gen. Villa and Manuel Gutierrez, who has defeated the garrison at Palomas Ranch."

The Villa agent here, on the other hand, received a despatch from the Mexico City government declaring that absolute quiet existed in the capital and denying that there had been the slightest disagreement between Gutierrez and Angeles or other Villa-Zapata leaders.

Arrivals from the Mexico City-Vera Cruz Railroad and that the Carranzistas are falling back upon Jalapa and Soledad. Zapata is said to have declared that Vera Cruz will be in his hands in three weeks.

Gen. Publico declared that he had abandoned Hidalgo and is making his way to Tampico, whence he expects to go to Monterey with his troops. Gen. Carrere Torres, a Villa supporter, is said to be pursuing Gonzales.

FIGHTING AT VERA CRUZ.

Villistas Force Back the Carranzistas on the Outskirts.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 25.—Villista forces have driven back Carranza's men in the outskirts of Vera Cruz, where a sharp fight has taken place. The Carranzistas were outnumbered. It is not known how large is the Villista column. A strict censorship has been enforced.

Gen. Carranza was made happier to-day by receipt of news from Tampico that followers of Gen. Villa had been defeated at Bahia Station near Tampico. The news officially given out was that one of the Cejillo brothers, who was acknowledged to be a fighter of importance and who was formerly with Carranza, had been killed. It was added that three cannon and a few machine guns were taken by Carranza's men.

NEW YORK DEFENCES

WORTHLESS, HE SAYS

Adjutant-General Heistand As-

serts Whole U. S. Army

Could Not Man Guns.

'WE NEVER WON REAL WAR'

Chicago, Dec. 25.—Further impressive testimony as to the unpreparedness of the United States for war is found in statements made by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant-General of the United States Army. According to Col. Heistand, the United States is not only unprepared, but never yet has been called upon to fight a real war.

"If at this minute," said he, "every one of the 90,000 regular soldiers in the United States, cavalry, infantry, coast and field artillery, were assembled in New York city, there would not be enough men to man the guns there on a war footing."

"And if every one of the 112,000 National Guardmen were assembled in New York city there would not be enough to man the guns there on a war footing. Those guns are now situated at a greater distance from New York than a private residence, because all a foe would have to do would be to turn them around and point them at New York city and begin firing."

"For the purpose of defense I would have every male citizen of the United States in the early period of his life give a sufficient time to the United States to qualify himself in the essentials of a soldier. I would have him learn how to shoot, how to march, how to take care of himself in the field, how to pitch and roll his tent, how to ride a horse, how to cook and take care of his health and above all learn to submit his will to that of his commander. And I would have him do that with very small pay."

"That the trouble with our people is they are suffering from false teaching and preaching. In our school histories we teach that in the war of the revolution and in 1812 we whipped England; that in the war with Mexico we whipped her; that in the war of our own rebellion we rose up from the fields and the farms and marched right out and put down that rebellion."

"True, we whipped Mexico. We whipped Spain. There is a strong phrase about taking candy from a baby, and that is what we did. We did not whip Great Britain in the War of the Revolution. Great Britain was busy at home and quit because she had the slightest idea what kind of real estate we had here."

"In the War of 1812 we were humiliated and our capital was burned and Great Britain, because she was busy at home, quit without insisting on her rights."

"In the War of the Rebellion two great mobs of the finest citizenry that ever stepped to the cannon's mouth went to the front without knowledge of organization or warfare for four straight years and at the end the one with the largest purse and the greatest number of men triumphed. It was scarcely a war. It was a conflict of mob organizations."

"I plead for a training of every citizen so that if the time ever comes when we need to defend these institutions under which we live as gloriously as we will be able to do so and instead of dying a suicide or becoming simply a foolish victim of the foe he will have made a good account of himself in the defense of his country."

SAYS PUT BOYS IN ARMY.

Bartholdi Calls Military Training Human Conservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Recommendations for the creation of a reserve for the regular army are endorsed by Representative Richard Bartholdi of Missouri, who for years has taken a prominent part in the international peace movement. He has acted as the American delegate to the inter-parliamentary conference and is president of the arbitration group in Congress.

"The recommendations of the Secretary of War are along the right lines," said Dr. Bartholdi. "Although a man of peace I am a believer in a certain amount of military education and physical training. Such training conducted along scientific lines is human conservation."

"It would be a good investment for the country if every youth could receive a year's military training after he came out of school. The commercial and industrial progress of Germany during the last thirty or forty years is due more to the military training of its young men than any other one thing. Really I am convinced that the efficiency of Germany in every line is based to a large extent on the education which they receive in the army."

"I am opposed to a standing army composed of professional soldiers. Such an army is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Secretary Garrison is right in asking for more officers with which to train the enlisted men."

"The only professional soldiers in the army should be the officers, who are in reality teachers of military science and discipline. The rest of the army, possibly the exception of non-commissioned officers, should be young men who stay in the army just long enough to receive the benefits of a military education."

"Secretary Garrison says that this can be accomplished in a year or even less time. If this is true the enlistment period should be reduced to one year and enlisted men should not be permitted to reenlist."

"Such a policy would not only give the country an army of millions of trained men, which I sincerely hope we shall never have an occasion to use in war, but would do much to produce the best type of citizen. We should so share military policy to create an army of the people and not of professional soldiers."

"Our army could be used at one time as an educational institution and to create a larger number of trained men."

"We should ever be forced to go to war."

NEWARK BOY KILLS SISTER.

Revolver Discharged Accidentally While Children Are at Play.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Sorrow succeeded Christmas happiness in the home of Antonio Palmiere, 689 North Seventh street, this afternoon when his twelve-year-old son Antonio accidentally shot and killed the latter's sister, Angela, 10 years old. Father and son were arrested, but subsequently paroled to appear in court to-morrow. The mother is almost crazed with grief.

The Palmieres live in three rooms. After dinner Antonio and Angela and their sisters and brother, Lucy, 7, Minnie, 4, and John, 19 months, were in the front room playing. Antonio climbed on a chair and took his father's revolver from a hook on the wall. He was amusing his sisters and brother with it when it went off and Angela sank to the floor with a wound in her left temple. Dr. Joseph Albin of 108 Chester avenue was summoned and said the girl was dead.

A SYMBOL

The moment the Thompson-Starrett Company erects a fence about a building site, that fence symbolizes the efficiency and the economy which fence in and safeguard the construction of the building. Of course, any building contractor can erect a wooden fence—but it is up to the Owner to see that the symbol is not wooden, too.

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on some of the garments—all now in the height of Fashion.

Men's & Young Men's SUITS

English and conservative models in fancy mixed chevrons, cassimeres and worsteds. Strictly hand-tailored and of correct style.

\$13.75

The Accumulation of Odd Lots Remaining from our Regular Lines of \$18.50 and \$19.50 Suits.

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High Grade Suits—the productions of the best known tailoring organizations of the country. English and conservative models in the finer fabrics and in a variety of smart colors.

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These are the balance of Suits that Were \$22.50, \$24.75, \$27.50 and \$29.75

Men's & Young Men's OVERCOATS

Every wanted style and material. Single breasted Chesterfield Overcoats with velvet collars. London box "button-through" models; Radlan and Kimono coats; some with convertible collars.

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\$18.50

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Black unfinished worsted of fine firm weave—silk lined throughout and with silk sleeve linings—these well cut, finely tailored Coats may be had with silk galoon collars and cuffs or plain as preferred.

Trousers to match with silk braid, \$5.25.

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